

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE UNDESCRIBED GENERA
OF ICHNEUMONIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

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ACCENTINI.

PHALEGA, gen. nov.

Wings without an areolet; second recurrent nervure received behind the transverse cubitus, widely distant from it; disco-cubital nervure broken by a stump of a nervure, transverse median nervure received beyond transverse basal; transverse median nervure in hind wings broken at the middle. Wings longer than the body. Basal joint of hind tarsi fully longer than the following two united. Parapsidal furrows deep; the mesonotum clearly trilobate. Metanotum with a keel above the apical slope. Petiole stout, three times longer than wide, clearly separated from the second; ovipositor not much longer than the abdomen. Four front claws cleft. The second abdominal segment is wider than long; the hypopygium in the female does not project beyond the tip of the abdomen. Head not much wider than the thorax; apex of clypeus with a small but distinct tubercle in the middle of the apex. Hind coxæ short, about twice longer than wide. Colour uniformly rufous. First joint of flagellum nearly as long as the following two united.

Comes closest to *Collyria* and *Chorischizus*.

PHALEGA LUTEA, sp. nov.

Rufous-luteous, the flagellum of antennæ and apex of tibiæ fuscous; the hind tarsi black. Wings bright luteous hyaline, the apex of the fore wings behind and of the hind pair all round, smoky; the nervures and stigma bright luteous. ♀. Length, 12 mm.; ovipositor, 6 mm.

Matang. August (R. Shelford, M.A.).

Face and clypeus strongly and closely punctured; the face roundly projecting in the middle; the clypeus with a tubercle on either side above. Vertex almost smooth. Front deeply excavated in the middle, its centre with a distinct longitudinal keel; the sides punctured. Thorax closely punctured, smooth on the apex of the mesopleuræ and on the base of metapleuræ. Base and apex of metanotum smooth; the middle punctured and with some striæ. Abdomen smooth. Recurrent nervure distant from the transverse cubital by three-fourths of the length of the latter; its front half roundly curved. Hind legs very long; the femora not greatly thickened, but still clearly thicker than the much longer tibiæ.

DINOCRYPTUS, gen. nov.

Areolet large, square, not narrowed in front; transverse median nervure almost interstitial; disco-cubital nervure not broken, the radial cellule elongate; transverse median nervure in hind wings broken below the middle. Wings uniformly fuscous violaceous. Median segment without keels; the apical slope tuberculate on the

sides above; spiracles large, linear. Abdominal petiole stout, becoming gradually slightly wider towards the apex, where it is twice the width of the base; the post-petiole not separated; the spiracles placed close to the middle; those on second placed at the apex of the basal third. Clypeus clearly separated, its apex in the middle with two short rounded teeth; the sides with a hollowed rounded dilatation. Fore tibiæ thickened, narrowed at the base; basal joint of tarsi longer than all the rest united.

This genus, like *Echthrus*, *Torbda*, &c., is intermediate between the Cryptinæ and the Pimplinæ; from the position of the spiracles on the abdominal segments, they may be placed in the Xoridini. The mesopleuræ, as in the Cryptinæ, are bordered by a furrow; and, as in that group, there are parapsidal furrows. Its affinities are clearly with *Torbda*, Cam., from which it may be known (the coloration being also very different) by the bidentate apex of clypeus, smaller square areolet, tuberculate apex of metanotum, and longer metatarsus. *Echthrus* and *Nyxophilus* are placed by some authors in the Cryptinæ; by others in the Pimplinæ; probably there will be also a difference of opinion as to the position of *Dinocryptus* and *Torbda*.

DINOCRYPTUS NIGER, sp. nov.

Black; thorax, base of abdomen and of legs thickly covered with short black pubescence; wings uniformly fuscous violaceous. ♀. Length, 21 mm.; ovipositor, 10 mm.

Kuching. April (R. Shelford, M.A.).

The entire body is closely punctured. Basal part of metanotum slightly carinate in the middle, and slightly depressed on either side of the centre. There is a pale white line in the centre of the orbits on the outer and inner. The second to fifth abdominal segments have transverse impressions near the middle. The last segment is large, depressed at the base; the apex is depressed above, and is thickly covered with long black hair. Antennæ long, slender, the basal two joints of flagellum equal in length.

XORIDINI.

CÆNOSTOMA, gen. nov.

♂. Upper part of clypeus short, obliquely projecting; the lower part longer, not obliquely projecting, obliquely narrowed, the apex transverse. Labrum large, semicircular, fringed with long hair. Mandibles edentate, broad at the base, narrowed towards the apex. Malar space furrowed, as long as the antennal scape. A furrowed keel between the antennæ. Head cubital, temples broad, occiput transverse, margined. Thorax four times longer than wide, largely developed before the wings; mesonotum 3-lobate. Scutellum flat, two large deep foveæ at its base. Post-scutellum stoutly keeled on the sides. Metanotum longer than broad, flat, with the apex rounded, longitudinally reticulated; the spiracles longish oval. Wings without an areolet, the recurrent nervure received beyond the transverse

cubital, the transverse median behind the transverse basal. Radial cellule long, lanceolate. Transverse median nervure in hind wings broken below the middle. Abdomen narrow, as long as the head and thorax united; the first segment long, the basal half narrowed; it is nearly as long as the following three segments united; spiracles placed behind the middle; a triangular depression at its apex; the second and third raised in the middle, the raised part bordered behind by furrows. Hind coxæ about six times longer than thick; the trochanters long; both united are longer than the femora, which are stout; tibiæ long, calcaria short; basal joint of tarsi longer than the others united. Claws simple. Antennæ slender, filiform, longer than the body, narrowed towards the apex. Palpi long. The antennæ are not densely haired; the first abdominal segment is transverse at the apex; the second longer than wide; the head is not dilated behind the eyes; the front tibiæ slender, not inflated. At the apex, laterally, the metanotum projects into blunt teeth. Stigma distinct, linear.

The affinities of this genus may be left over for discussion when the female becomes known. Very probably the female antennæ are broken, as in *Cyanoxorides* and *Spiloxorides*. The hind legs (and especially the coxæ) are much longer than they are with these genera.

CÆNOSTOMA FILICORNIS, sp. nov.

Black; lower part of clypeus, labrum, palpi, the orbits—the hinder broadly—edge of pronotum, scutellum, the metanotal tubercles, and the apices of the abdominal segments—the first band dilated at the sides—the second, third, and fourth in the middle, and the ventral surface, pale yellow. Legs pale yellow, the hind femora fulvous; the apex of hind coxæ, trochanters, apex of femora and of tibiæ more broadly, yellow. Antennæ much longer than the body, fuscous, a broad white band before the middle. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black, the former white at the base. ♂. Length, 13 mm.

Kuching. November (R. Shelford, M.A.).

Antennæ towards the apex covered with depressed hairs. Face punctured and more or less striated; the rest smooth and shining. Middle lobe of mesonotum transversely striated; the depressed apical middle part with three longitudinal keels. There are five rows of irregular, longish longitudinal reticulations; the apical slope with three aræ, of which the central is the larger. Pro- and mesopleuræ smooth, the metapleuræ coarsely reticulated. Base of first abdominal segment smooth, bicarinate in the middle, the rest closely reticulated; the white apical part obscurely striated laterally, the centre smooth; the basal part of the second segment punctured, strongly, but not closely, the basal central furrow stoutly, transversely striated, the raised central part longer than its width at the apex, triangular; that on the third shorter, broader, rounded at the narrowed base.
